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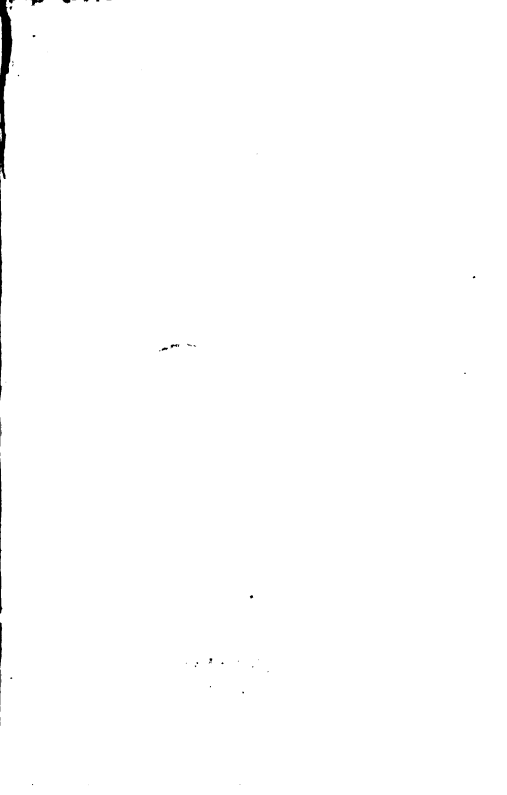
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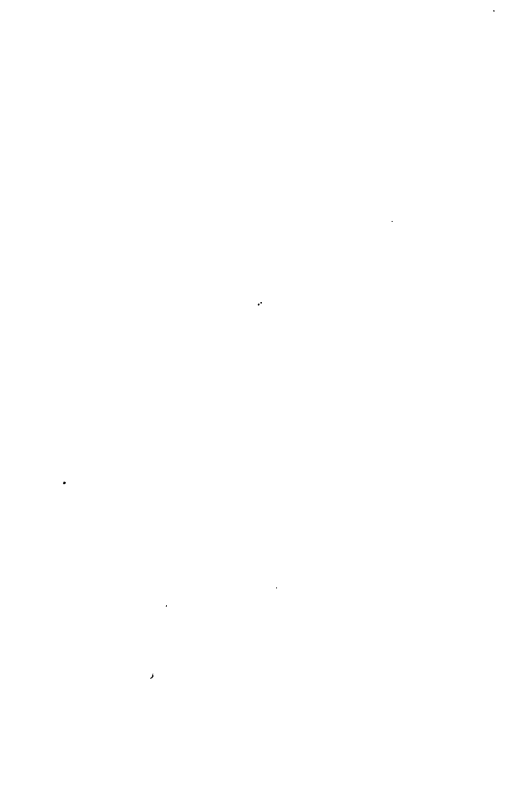
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THE  
CONSTITUTION OF  
THE STATE OF IOWA

AND  
AMENDMENTS FROM 1857 TO 1922

WITH  
HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION  
AND INDEX

BY  
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PUBLISHED BY  
THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA  
IOWA CITY IOWA  
1922

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## CONTENTS

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION .	7
CONSTITUTION . . . .	21
AMENDMENTS . . . .	105
INDEX . . . . .	117



# CONTENTS

1	THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
16	THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
60	THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
71	THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

**HISTORICAL  
INTRODUCTION**

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## HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

Iowa was the sixteenth Commonwealth to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original thirteen States. The date of admission was December twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six — seventy years after the Declaration of Independence.

As a part of the Province of Louisiana, the Iowa country was acquired by the United States in 1803. Thus the purchase of Louisiana may be regarded as a

starting point in the history of Iowa. In 1804 the Iowa country was included in the District of Louisiana. In 1805 the District of Louisiana was organized as the Territory of Louisiana. Then in 1812 the Territory of Louisiana was reorganized as the Territory of Missouri. That part of the Territory of Missouri now embraced within the limits of the State of Missouri was admitted into the Union in 1821. Thereupon the Iowa country was left without a local constitutional status until 1834, when it was attached to and made a part of the Territory of Michigan. In 1836 it became a part

of the newly organized Territory of Wisconsin. Two years later (1838) the independent Territory of Iowa was established on the fourth day of July. The Iowa country was explored by Marquette in 1673, by Lewis and Clark in 1804, by Zebulon M. Pike in 1805, and by Albert M. Lea in 1835. Marquette visited the valley of the Iowa River; the Lewis and Clark expedition passed along western Iowa; Pike explored the west bank of the Mississippi; and Albert M. Lea explored eastern Iowa. In 1836 Albert M. Lea published a book entitled *Notes on*

*Wisconsin Territory with a Map.*  
On the map and in the text he referred to the country west of the Mississippi as the "Iowa District", . . . Iowa, he tells us, was a name suggested to him by the Ioway River. Thus the name "Iowa" descended from "Ioway River" through the "Iowa District" and the "Territory of Iowa" to the "State of Iowa".

The permanent settlement of Iowa dates from the early thirties, the Indian title to a portion of the country having been first extinguished in June, 1833. A series of treaties made within a period of ten years secured from

the Indians practically the whole of the Iowa country.

The population grew by leaps and bounds. Men came here from all parts of the Union; They came from the North, the South, the East, and the Middle West. The increase in the population up to 1846 was as follows: 10,531 in 1836; 22,859 in 1838; 43,112 in 1840; and 102,388 in 1846.

Many of the early settlers came to Iowa before the lands had been surveyed and offered for sale. They did not wait for the surveyor and the auctioneer. They staked out "claims" and proceeded to improve them.



They built houses and barns and fences; they broke the prairies and cleared the forests. For their mutual protection in making and holding claims they formed "claim associations" and "land clubs". The constitutions, laws, and resolutions of these extra-legal associations were for the pioneers the "law of the land". The Constitution of the Territory of Iowa was the "act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin and to establish the Territorial Government of Iowa," passed by Congress in 1838. It served as the fundamental law until the formation of the State government in 1846.

The movement toward the establishment of State government was inaugurated by Governor Lucas who, in 1839, recommended that the Legislative Assembly memorialize Congress for permission to form a constitution. This first recommendation bore no fruit. But in 1840 the question of calling a constitutional convention was submitted to the people. It was voted down by a large majority. Again in 1842 the people opposed the calling of a convention by a decisive vote. It was not until 1844 that a vote was returned by the people in favor of State government.

The first constitutional con-

vention met at Iowa City in October, 1844. It consisted of seventy-two members — fifty-one Democrats and twenty-one Whigs. The Constitution drawn up by this convention was twice submitted to the people in 1845, and twice rejected by them.

The second constitutional convention met at Iowa City in May, 1846. It consisted of but thirty-two members — twenty-two Democrats and ten Whigs. On August 3, 1846, the Constitution drafted by this convention was ratified by the people by a majority of 456 votes. With this Constitution as the fundamental law, Iowa was admitted

into the Union on December 28, 1846.

As early as 1855 the General Assembly of the State provided for an expression of the people relative to the calling of a convention to revise or amend the Constitution of 1846. The majority in favor of such a convention was over eighteen thousand. In November, 1856, delegates were elected; and in January, 1857, the third constitutional convention met at Iowa City. It was composed of thirty-six members — twenty-one Republicans and fifteen Democrats.

The Constitution drawn up by the convention of 1857, a copy

of which is herein printed from the original records,<sup>1</sup> was ratified by the people in August, 1857, by a majority of 1630 votes. It went into effect September, 1857, upon the proclamation of Governor James W. Grimes.

At six different times since its adoption the Constitution of 1857 has been amended. These several amendments are given below following the text of the Constitution.

In 1882 the following proposed amendment was ratified by the people as Section 26 of the Bill of Rights: "No person shall manufacture for sale, or

<sup>1</sup>Of Pamphlet editions issued by the Secretary of State in 1893 and 1919.

sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine and beer; The General Assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the prohibition herein contained, and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof." But in 1883 the Supreme Court held, in the case of *Koehler & Lange vs. Hill*, that owing to certain irregularities this amendment had not been legally submitted to the people and therefore did not become a part of the Constitution.

The first effort to provide for biennial elections met with a

similar fate. A proposed amendment ratified by the people in 1900 was held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in the case of *State ex rel. Bailey vs. Brookhart*. Substantially the same amendment was, however, adopted in 1904 and declared valid by the Supreme Court.

Having repeatedly voted down the proposition for a convention to revise the Constitution, the people in 1920 recorded a substantial majority in favor of such a convention; but the General Assembly at its next session (in 1921) failed to provide for the election of delegates.

BENJ. F. SHAMBAUGH

**THE CONSTITUTION OF  
THE STATE OF IOWA  
ADOPTED IN 1857**



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# CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF IOWA

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WE, THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF IOWA, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuation of those blessings, do ordain and establish a free and independent government, by the name of the STATE OF IOWA, the boundaries whereof shall be as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River, at a point due East of the middle of the mouth of the main channel of the Des Moines River, thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines River, to a point on said river where the Northern boundary line of

the State of Missouri — as established by the constitution of that State — adopted June 12th, 1820 — crosses the said middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines River; thence Westwardly along the said Northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid, until an extension of said line intersects the middle of main channel of the Missouri River; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri River to a point opposite the middle of the main channel of the Big Sioux River, according to Nicollett's Map; thence up the main channel of the said Big Sioux River, according to the said map, until it is intersected by the parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes North latitude; thence East along said parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes until said parallel intersects the mid-

dle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said Mississippi River to the place of beginning.

## ARTICLE I.

### BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are, by nature, free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights — among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right, at all times, to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall

make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; nor shall any person be compelled to attend any place of worship, pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for building or repairing places of worship, or the maintenance of any minister, or ministry.

SEC. 4. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office, or public trust, and no person shall be deprived of any of his rights, privileges, or capacities, or disqualified from the performance of any of his public or private duties, or rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion; and any party to any judicial proceeding shall have the right to use as a witness, or take the testimony of, any other person not disqualified on account of interest, who may be

cognizant of any fact material to the case; and parties to suits may be witnesses, as provided by law.

SEC. 5. Any citizen of this State who may hereafter be engaged, either directly, or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal, or accessory before the fact, shall forever be disqualified from holding any office under the Constitution and laws of this State.

SEC. 6. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation; the General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which, upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens.

SEC. 7. Every person may speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all

prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous was true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

SEC. 8. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

SEC. 9. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the General Assembly may authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men in inferior courts; but no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

**SEC. 10.** In all criminal prosecutions, and in cases involving the life, or liberty of an individual, the accused shall have a right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the accusation against him, to have a copy of the same when demanded; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for his witnesses; and, to have the assistance of counsel.

**SEC. 11.** All offenses less than felony and in which the punishment does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for thirty days, shall be tried summarily before a Justice of the Peace, or other officer authorized by law, on information under oath, without indictment, or the intervention of a grand jury, saving to the defendant the right of appeal; and no person shall be held to answer for any higher criminal offense, unless on



presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the army, or navy, or in the militia, when, in actual service, in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 12. No person shall after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable, by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses where the proof is evident, or the presumption great.

SEC. 13. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, or refused when application is made as required by law, unless in case of rebellion, or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 14. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by the State in time of peace; and in time of war, no appropriation for a standing army

shall be for a longer time than two years.

SEC. 15. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open Court.

SEC. 17. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted.

SEC. 18. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation first being made, or secured to be made to the owner there-

of, as soon as the damages shall be assessed by a jury, who shall not take into consideration any advantages that may result to said owner on account of the improvement for which it is taken.<sup>1</sup>

SEC. 19. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on meane or final process, unless in case of fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

SEC. 20. The people have the right freely\* to assemble together to counsel for the common good; to make known their opinions to their representatives and to petition for a redress of grievances.

SEC. 21. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

<sup>1</sup> See below, Amendment of 1908, p. 112.

SEC. 22. Foreigners who are, or may hereafter become residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment and descent of property, as native born citizens.

SEC. 23. There shall be no slavery in this State; nor shall there be involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime.

SEC. 24. No lease or grant of agricultural lands, reserving any rent, or service of any kind, shall be valid for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 25. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people.

## ARTICLE II.

### RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every white<sup>1</sup> male<sup>2</sup> citizen of the United States, of the age of

<sup>1</sup> See below, Amendments of 1868, p. 105.

<sup>2</sup> See Amendment XIX, U. S. Constitution.

twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State six months next preceding the election, and of the County in which he claims his vote sixty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorized by law.

SEC. 2. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such election, going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 3. No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, except in time of war, or public danger.

SEC. 4. No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident of this State by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place, or station within this State.

.. SEC. 5. No idiot, or insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

.. SEC. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

.. [SEC. 7.]<sup>1</sup>

## ARTICLE III.

### OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1. The powers of the government of Iowa shall be divided into three separate departments — the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any function appertaining to either of the others, except in cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The Legislative author-

<sup>1</sup> See below, Amendment of 1884, p. 106, and Amendment of 1916, p. 113.

ity of this State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives; and the style of every law shall be, "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa."

SEC. 2. The sessions of the General Assembly shall be biennial, and shall commence on the second Monday in January next ensuing the election of its members; unless the Governor of the State shall, in the meantime, convene the General Assembly by proclamation.

SEC. 3. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the second Tuesday in October, except the years of the Presidential election, when the election shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November; and their term of office

shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.<sup>1</sup>

SEC. 4. No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, be a free white male citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this State one year next preceeding his election, and at the time of his election shall have had an actual residence of sixty days in the County, or District he may have been chosen to represent.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and place as Representatives; they shall be twenty-five years of age, and possess the qualifications of Representatives as to residence and citizenship.

<sup>1</sup> See below, Amendments of 1864, p. 106.

<sup>2</sup> See below, Amendment of 1880, p. 105.



SEC. 6. The number of Senators shall not be less than one-third, not more than one-half the Representative body; and shall be so classified by lot, that one class, being as nearly one half as possible, shall be elected every two years. When the number of Senators is increased, they shall be annexed by lot to one or the other of the two classes, so as to keep them as nearly equal in numbers as practicable.

SEC. 7. Each house shall choose its own officers; and judge of the qualification, election, and return of its own members. A contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 8. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such

penalties as each house may provide.

SEC. 9. Each house shall sit upon its own adjournments, keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same; determine its rules of proceedings; punish members for disorderly behavior, and, with the consent of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the General Assembly of a free and independent State.

SEC. 10. Every member of the General Assembly shall have the liberty to dissent from, or protest against any act or resolution which he may think injurious to the public, or an individual, and have the reasons for his dissent entered on the journals; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two members present, be entered on the journals.

**SEC. 11.** Senators and Representatives, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same.

**SEC. 12.** When vacancies occur in either house, the Governor, or the person exercising the functions of Governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

**SEC. 13.** The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions, as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

**SEC. 14.** Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

**SEC. 15.** Bills may originate in either house, and may be amended, altered, or rejected by the other; and

every bill having passed both houses, shall be signed by the Speaker and President of their respective houses.

SEC. 16. Every bill which shall have passed the General Assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the same upon their journal, and proceed to re-consider it; if, after such re-consideration, it again pass both houses, by yeas and nays, by a majority of two-thirds of the members of each house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the Governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within three days after it shall have been presented to him, Sunday excepted, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assem-

bly, by adjournment, prevent such return. Any bill submitted to the Governor for his approval during the last three days of a session of the General Assembly, shall be deposited by him in the office of the Secretary of State, within thirty days after the adjournment, with his approval, if approved by him, and with his objections, if he disapproves thereof.

SEC. 17. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal.

SEC. 18. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws, at every regular session of the General Assembly.

...SEC. 19. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 20. The Governor, Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, and other State officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor or malfeasance in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit, under this State; but the party convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment, according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanors and malfeasance in of-

fee, in such manner as the General Assembly may provide.

SEC. 21. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created; or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term; except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

SEC. 22. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this State, or any other power, shall be eligible to hold a seat in the General Assembly: but offices in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, or the office of justice of the peace, or postmaster whose compensation does not exceed one hundred dollars per annum, or notary public, shall not be deemed lucrative.

**SEC. 23.** No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public monies, shall have a seat in either House of the General Assembly, or be eligible to hold any office of trust or profit in this State, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be liable.

**SEC. 24.** No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

**SEC. 25.** Each member of the first General Assembly under this Constitution, shall receive three dollars per diem while in session; and the further sum of three dollars for every twenty miles traveled, in going to and returning from the place where such session is held, by the nearest traveled route; after which they shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by law; but no General Assembly shall have power to increase the compensation of



its own members. And when convened in extra session they shall receive the same mileage and per diem compensation, as fixed by law for the regular session, and none other.

SEC. 26. No law of the General Assembly, passed at a regular session, of a public nature, shall take effect until the fourth day of July next after the passage thereof. Laws passed at a special session, shall take effect ninety days after the adjournment of the General Assembly by which they were passed. If the General Assembly shall deem any law of immediate importance, they may provide that the same shall take effect by publication in newspapers in the State.

SEC. 27. No divorce shall be granted by the General Assembly.

SEC. 28. No lottery shall be authorized by this State; nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

**Sec. 29.** Every act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

**Sec. 30.** The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in the following cases:

For the assessment and collection of taxes for State, County, or road purposes;

For laying out, opening, and working roads or highways;

For changing the names of persons;

For the incorporation of cities and towns;

For vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, or public squares;

For locating or changing county seats.

In all the cases above enumerated, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the State; and no law changing the boundary lines of any county shall have effect until upon being submitted to the people of the counties affected by the change, at a general election, it shall be approved by a majority of the votes in each county, cast for and against it.

SEC. 31. No extra compensation shall be made to any officer, public agent, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor, shall any money be paid on any claim, the subject matter of which shall not have been provided for by pre-existing laws, and no public money or property shall be appropriated for local, or private purposes, unless such ap-

propriation, compensation, or claim, be allowed by two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly.

SEC. 32. Members of the General Assembly shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator, (or Representative, as the case may be,) according to the best of my ability." And members of the General Assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

SEC. 33. The General Assembly shall, in the years One thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, One thousand

eight hundred and sixty three, One thousand eight hundred and sixty five, One thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, One thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, and One thousand eight hundred and seventy five, and every ten years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the white<sup>1</sup> inhabitants of the State.

SEC. 34. The number of senators shall, at the next session following each period of making such enumeration, and the next session following each United States census, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of white<sup>1</sup> inhabitants in each.<sup>2</sup>

SEC. 35. The Senate shall not consist of more than fifty members, nor the House of Representatives of more than one hundred; and they shall be apportioned among the several coun-

<sup>1</sup> See below, Amendments of 1868, p. 105.

<sup>2</sup> See below, Amendments of 1904, p. 110.

ties and representative districts of the State, according to the number of white<sup>1</sup> inhabitants in each, upon ratios to be fixed by law; but no representative district shall contain more than four organized counties, and each district shall be entitled to at least one representative. Every county and district which shall have a number of inhabitants equal to one-half of the ratio fixed by law, shall be entitled to one representative; and any one county containing in addition to the ratio fixed by law, one-half of that number, or more, shall be entitled to one additional representative. No floating district shall hereafter be formed.<sup>2</sup>

SEC. 36. At its first session under this Constitution, and at every subsequent regular session, the General Assembly shall fix the ratio of repre-

<sup>1</sup> See below, Amendments of 1868, p. 105.

<sup>2</sup> See below, Amendments of 1904, p. 111.

sentation, and also form into representative districts those counties which will not be entitled singly to a representative.<sup>1</sup>

SEC. 37. When a congressional, senatorial, or representative district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district; and no county shall be divided in forming a congressional, senatorial, or representative district.

SEC. 38. In all elections by the General Assembly, the members thereof shall vote viva voce and the votes shall be entered on the journal.

## ARTICLE IV.

### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The Supreme Executive power of this State shall be vested in a Chief Magistrate, who shall be

<sup>1</sup> See below, Amendments of 1904, p. 112.

styled the Governor of the State of Iowa.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of voting for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold his office two years from the time of his installation, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. There shall be a Lieutenant Governor, who shall hold his office two years, and be elected at the same time as the Governor. In voting for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the electors shall designate for whom they vote as Governor, and for whom as Lieutenant Governor. The returns of every election for Governor, and Lieutenant Governor, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government of the State, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish them



in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly.

SEC. 4. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, shall be declared duly elected; but in case two or more persons shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for either office, the General Assembly shall, by joint vote, forthwith proceed to elect one of said persons Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, as the case may be.

SEC. 5. Contested elections for Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, shall be determined by the General Assembly in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, who shall not have been a citizen of the United States; and a resident of the State, two years next

preceding the election, and attained the age of thirty years at the time of said election.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, the army, and navy of this State.

SEC. 8. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 9. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 10. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the Constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General As-

sembly, or at the next election by the people.

SEC. 11. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly by proclamation, and shall state to both Houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

SEC. 12. He shall communicate, by message, to the General Assembly, at every regular session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 13. In case of disagreement between the two Houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to adjourn the General Assembly to such time as he may think proper; but no such adjournment shall be beyond the time fixed for the regular meeting of the next General Assembly.

SEC. 14. No person shall, while

holding any office under the authority of the United States, or this State, execute the office of Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, except as hereinafter expressly provided.

SEC. 15. The official term of the Governor, and Lieutenant Governor, shall commence on the second Monday of January next after their election, and continue for two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The Lieutenant Governor, while acting as Governor, shall receive the same pay as provided for Governor; and while presiding in the Senate, shall receive as compensation therefor, the same mileage and double the per diem pay provided for a Senator, and none other.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and

cases of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the General Assembly at its next meeting, when the General Assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall report to the General Assembly, at its next meeting, each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, and the reason therefor; and also all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted.

SEC. 17. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal from

office, or other disability of the Governor, the powers and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 18. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall only vote when the Senate is equally divided; and in case of his absence, or impeachment, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor, the Senate shall choose a President pro tempore.

SEC. 19. If the Lieutenant Governor, while acting as Governor, shall be impeached, displaced, resign, or die, or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the President pro tempore of the senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the President of the Senate,

for any of the above causes, shall be rendered incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 20. There shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him officially and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

SEC. 21. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Iowa, sealed with the Great Seal of the State, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 22. A Secretary of State, Auditor of State, and Treasurer of State, shall be elected by the qualified electors, who shall continue in office two years, and until their successors are

elected and qualified; and perform such duties as may be required by law.

## ARTICLE V.

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The Judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, and such other Courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the General Assembly may, from time to time, establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of three Judges, two of whom shall constitute a quorum to hold Court.

SEC. 3. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, and shall hold their Court at such time and place as the General Assembly may prescribe. The Judges of the Supreme Court so elected, shall be classified so that one



Judge shall go out of office every two years; and the Judge holding the shortest term of office under such classification, shall be Chief Justice of the Court, during his term, and so on in rotation. After the expiration of their terms of office, under such classification, the term of each Judge of the Supreme Court shall be six years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be ineligible to any other office in the State, during the term for which they shall have been elected.

SEC. 4. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in cases in chancery, and shall constitute a Court for the correction of errors at law, under such restrictions as the General Assembly may, by law, prescribe; and shall have power to issue all writs and process necessary to se-

sure justice to parties, and exercise a supervisory control over all inferior Judicial tribunals throughout the State.

SEC. 5. The District Court shall consist of a single Judge, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the District in which he resides. The Judge of the District Court shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to any other office, except that of Judge of the Supreme Court, during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 6. The District Court shall be a court of law and equity, which shall be distinct and separate jurisdictions, and have jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters arising in their respective districts, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

**SEC. 7.** The Judges of the Supreme and District Courts shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State.

**SEC. 8.** The style of all process shall be, "The State of Iowa," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

**SEC. 9.** The salary of each Judge of the Supreme Court shall be two thousand dollars per annum; and that of each District Judge, one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, until the year Eighteen hundred and Sixty; after which time they shall severally receive such compensation as the General Assembly may, by law, prescribe; which compensation shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected.

**SEC. 10.** The State shall be divided into eleven Judicial Districts; and after the year Eighteen hundred and

sixty, the General Assembly may re-organize the Judicial Districts and increase or diminish the number of Districts, or the number of Judges of the said Court, and may increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court; but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one District, or one Judge of either Court, at any one session; and no re-organization of the districts, or diminution of the number of Judges, shall have the effect of removing a Judge from office. Such re-organization of the districts, or any change in the boundaries thereof, or increase or diminution of the number of Judges, shall take place every four years thereafter, if necessary, and at no other time.<sup>1</sup>

SEC. 11. The Judges of the Supreme and District Courts shall be chosen at the general election; and

<sup>1</sup> See below, Amendments of 1884, p. 106.

the term of office of each Judge shall commence on the first day of January next, after his election.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for the election of an Attorney General by the people, whose term of office shall be two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 13. The qualified electors of each judicial district shall, at the time of the election of District Judge, elect a District Attorney, who shall be a resident of the district for which he is elected, and who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.<sup>1</sup>

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the carrying into effect of this article, and to provide for a general system

<sup>1</sup> See below, Amendments of 1884, p. 107.

of practice in all the Courts of this State.<sup>1</sup>

## ARTICLE VI.

### MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The militia of this State shall be composed of all able-bodied white<sup>2</sup> male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are or may hereafter be exempt by the laws of the United States, or of this State, and shall be armed, equipped, and trained, as the General Assembly may provide by law.

SEC. 2. No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to do military duty in time of peace; provided, that such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption in the same manner as other citizens.

<sup>1</sup> See below, Amendments of 1884, p. 106.

<sup>2</sup> See below, Amendments of 1868, p. 105.

**SEC. 3.** All commissioned officers of the militia, (staff officers excepted), shall be elected by the persons liable to perform military duty, and shall be commissioned by the Governor.

## **ARTICLE VII.**

### **STATE DEBTS.**

**SECTION 1.** The credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corporation; and the State shall never assume, or become responsible for, the debts or liabilities of any individual, association, or corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the State.

**SEC. 2.** The State may contract debts to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contract-

ed by virtue of one or more acts of the General Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. All losses to the permanent, School, or University fund of this State, which shall have been occasioned by the defalcation, mismanagement or fraud of the agents or officers controlling and managing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the State. The amount so audited shall be a permanent funded debt against the State, in favor of the respective fund, sustaining the loss, upon which not less than six per cent. annual interest shall be paid. The



amount of liability so created shall not be counted as a part of the indebtedness authorized by the second section of this article.

SEC. 4. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war; but the money arising from the debts so contracted shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 5. Except the debts hereinbefore specified in this article, no debt shall be hereafter contracted by, or on behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorized by some law for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax, suffi-

cient to pay the interest on such debt, as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt, within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof; but no such law shall take effect until at a general election it shall have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money raised by authority of such law, shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to the payment of the debt created thereby; and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each County, if one is published therein, throughout the State, for three months preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

SEC. 6. The Legislature may, at any time, after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall

have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may, at any time, forbid the contracting of any further debt, or liability; under such law; but the tax imposed by such law, in proportion to the debt or liability, which may have been contracted in pursuance thereof, shall remain in force and be irrepealable, and be annually collected, until the principal and interest are fully paid.

SEC. 7. Every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

## ARTICLE VIII.

### CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws; but the General Assembly shall provide, by gen-

eral laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The property of all corporations for pecuniary profit, shall be subject to taxation, the same as that of individuals.

SEC. 3. The State shall not become a stockholder in any corporation, nor shall it assume or pay the debt or liability of any corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the state.

SEC. 4. No political or municipal corporation shall become a stockholder in any banking corporation, directly or indirectly.

SEC. 5. No act of the General Assembly, authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers, nor amendments thereto shall take effect, or in any manner be in force, until the same shall have been

submitted, separately, to the people, at a general or special election, as provided by law, to be held not less than three months after the passage of the act, and shall have been approved by a majority of all the electors voting for and against it at such election.

SEC. 6. Subject to the provisions of the foregoing section, the General Assembly may also provide for the establishment of a State Bank with branches.

SEC. 7. If a State Bank be established, it shall be founded on an actual specie basis, and the branches shall be mutually responsible for each other's liabilities upon all notes, bills, and other issues intended for circulation as money.

SEC. 8. If a general Banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by

an officer of State, of all bills, or paper credit designed to circulate as money, and require security to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State Treasurer, in United States stocks, or in interest paying stocks of states in good credit and standing, to be rated at ten per cent. below their average value in the City of New York, for the thirty days next preceding their deposit; and in case of a depreciation of any portion of said stocks, to the amount of ten per cent. on the dollar, the bank or banks owning such stock shall be required to make up said deficiency by depositing additional stocks; and said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer, and to whom.

SEC. 9. Every stockholder in a bank-

ing corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held for all of its liabilities, accruing while he or she remains such stockholder.

SEC. 10. In case of the insolvency of any banking institution, the billholders shall have a preference over its other creditors.

SEC. 11. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions shall never be permitted or sanctioned.

SEC. 12. Subject to the provisions of this article, the General Assembly shall have power to amend or repeal all laws for the organization or creation of corporations, or granting of special or exclusive privileges or immunities, by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of the General Assembly;

and no exclusive privileges, except as in this article provided, shall ever be granted.

## ARTICLE IX.

### EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS.

#### 1st. Education.

SECTION 1. The educational interest of the State, including Common Schools and other educational institutions, shall be under the management of a Board of Education; which shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor, who shall be the presiding officer of the Board, and have the casting vote in case of a tie, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible as a member of said Board who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and shall have been one year a citizen of the State.



SEC. 3. One member of said Board shall be chosen by the qualified electors of each district, and shall hold the office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. After the first election under this Constitution, the Board shall be divided, as nearly as practicable, into two equal classes, and the seats of the first class shall be vacated after the expiration of two years; and one-half of the Board shall be chosen every two years thereafter.

SEC. 4. The first session of the Board of Education shall be held at the Seat of Government, on the first Monday of December, after their election; after which the General Assembly may fix the time and place of meeting.

SEC. 5. The session of the Board shall be limited to twenty days, and but one session shall be held in any

one year, except upon extraordinary occasions; when, upon the recommendation of two-thirds of the Board, the Governor may order a special session.

SEC. 6. The Board of Education shall appoint a Secretary, who shall be the executive officer of the Board, and perform such duties as may be imposed upon him by the Board, and the laws of the state. They shall keep a journal of their proceedings, which shall be published and distributed in the same manner as the journals of the General Assembly.

SEC. 7. All rules and regulations made by the Board shall be published and distributed to the several Counties, Townships, and School Districts, as may be provided for by the Board, and when so made, published and distributed, they shall have the force and effect of law.

SEC. 8. The Board of Education

shall have full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to Common Schools, and other educational institutions, that are instituted, to receive aid from the School or University fund of this state; but all acts, rules, and regulations of said Board may be altered, amended, or repealed by the General Assembly; and when so altered, amended, or repealed they shall not be re-enacted by the Board of Education.

SEC. 9. The Governor of the State shall be, *ex officio*, a member of said Board.

SEC. 10. The Board shall have no power to levy taxes, or make appropriations of money. Their contingent expenses shall be provided for by the General Assembly.

SEC. 11. The State University shall be established at one place without

branches at any other place, and the University fund shall be applied to that Institution and no other.

SEC. 12. The Board of Education shall provide for the education of all the youths of the State, through a system of Common Schools, and such schools shall be organized and kept in each school district at least three months in each year. Any district failing, for two consecutive years, to organize and keep up a school as aforesaid may be deprived of their portion of the school fund.

SEC. 13. The members of the Board of Education shall each receive the same per diem during the time of their session, and mileage going to and returning therefrom, as members of the General Assembly.

SEC. 14. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but no rule,

regulation, or law, for the government of Common Schools or other educational institutions, shall pass without the concurrence of a majority of all the members of the Board, which shall be expressed by the yeas and nays on the final passage. The style of all acts of the Board shall be, "Be it enacted by the Board of Education of the State of Iowa."

SEC. 15. At any time after the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the General Assembly shall have power to abolish or reorganize said Board of Education; and provide for the educational interest of the State in any other manner that to them shall seem best and proper.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Board of Education was abolished by the Tenth General Assembly in 1864, since which date the educational interests of the State have been provided for by statute law.

## **2nd. School Funds and School Lands.**

**SECTION 1.** The educational and school funds and lands, shall be under the control and management of the General Assembly of this state.

**SEC. 2.** The University lands, and the proceeds thereof, and all monies belonging to said fund shall be a permanent fund for the sole use of the State University. The interest arising from the same shall be annually appropriated for the support and benefit of said University.

**SEC. 3.** The General Assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral, and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this State, for the support of schools, which may have been, or shall hereafter be sold, or disposed of, and the five hundred

thousand acres of land granted to the new States, under an act of Congress, distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of the Union, approved in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, and also such per cent. as has been or may hereafter be granted by Congress, on the sale of lands in this State, shall be, and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the General Assembly may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of Common schools throughout the State.

SEC. 4. The money which may have been or shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of

all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, shall be exclusively applied, in the several Counties in which such money is paid, or fine collected, among the several school districts of said Counties, in proportion to the number of youths subject to enumeration in such districts, to the support of Common schools, or the establishment of libraries, as the Board of Education shall, from time to time provide.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of such lands as have been, or may hereafter be reserved, or granted by the United States, or any person or persons, to this State, for the use of the University, and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source for the purpose aforesaid, shall be, and remain, a



permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said University, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, as may be authorized by the terms of such grant. And it shall be the duty of the General Assembly as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said University.

SEC. 6. The financial agents of the school funds shall be the same, that by law, receive and control the State and county revenue for other civil purposes, under such regulations as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. The money subject to the support and maintenance of common schools shall be distributed to the districts in proportion to the number of youths, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, in such manner as may be provided by the General Assembly.

## ARTICLE X.

### AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the General Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published, as provided by law, for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if, in the General Assembly so next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to, by a majority of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such proposed

amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner, and at such time as the General Assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution of this State.

SEC. 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately.

SEC. 3. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in each tenth year thereafter, and also at such times as the General Assembly may, by law, provide, the question,

“Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution, and amend the same?” shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified, voting at such election, for and against such proposition, shall decide in favor of a Convention for such purpose, the General Assembly, at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such Convention.

## ARTICLE XI.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. The jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace shall extend to all civil cases, (except cases in chancery, and cases where the question of title to real estate may arise,) where the amount in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars, and by the consent of parties may be extended to

any amount not exceeding three hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. No new County shall be hereafter created containing less than four hundred and thirty-two square miles; nor shall the territory of any organized county be reduced below that area; except the County of Worth, and the counties west of it, along the Northern boundary of this State, may be organized without additional territory.

SEC. 3. No county, or other political or municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount, in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property within such county or corporation—to be ascertained by the last State and county tax lists, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

**SEC. 4.** The boundaries of the State may be enlarged, with the consent of Congress and the General Assembly.

**SEC. 5.** Every person elected or appointed to any office, shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, and also an oath of office.

**SEC. 6.** In all cases of elections to fill vacancies in office occurring before the expiration of a full term, the person so elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term; and all persons appointed to fill vacancies in office, shall hold until the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

**SEC. 7.** The General Assembly shall not locate any of the public lands, which have been, or may be granted by Congress to this State, and the lo-

cation of which may be given to the General Assembly, upon lands actually settled, without the consent of the occupant. The extent of the claim of such occupant, so exempted, shall not exceed three hundred and twenty acres.

SEC. 8. The seat of Government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the City of Des Moines, in the County of Polk; and the State University at Iowa City, in the County of Johnson.

## ARTICLE XII.

### SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the State, and any law inconsistent therewith, shall be void. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry this Constitution into effect.

SEC. 2. All laws now in force and not inconsistent with this Constitu-

tion, shall remain in force until they shall expire or be repealed.

SEC. 3. All indictments, prosecutions, suits, pleas, complaints, process, and other proceedings pending in any of the courts, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution; and all appeals, writs of error, certiorari, and injunctions, shall be carried on in the several courts, in the same manner as now provided by law; and all offenses, misdemeanors, and crimes that may have been committed before the taking effect of this Constitution, shall be subject to indictment, trial and punishment, in the same manner as they would have been, had not this Constitution been made.

SEC. 4. All fines, penalties, or forfeitures due, or to become due, or accruing to the State, or to any County therein, or to the school fund, shall inure to the State, county, or school



fund, in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. All bonds executed to the State, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall remain in force and inure to the use of those concerned.

SEC. 6. The first election under this Constitution shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at which time the electors of the State shall elect the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. There shall also be elected at such election, the successors of such State Senators as were elected at the August election, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and members of the House of Representatives, who shall be elected in accordance with the act of apportionment, enacted at the session of the General Assembly which commenced on the first Monday of De-

ember, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

SEC. 7. The first election for Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, Attorney General, District Judges, Members of the Board of Education, District Attorneys, Members of Congress and such State officers as shall be elected at the April election, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, (except the Superintendent of Public Instruction,) and such county officers as were elected at the August election, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, except Prosecuting Attorneys, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight: *Provided*, That the time for which any District Judge or other State or County officer elected at the April election in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-

eight, shall not extend beyond the time fixed for filling like offices at the October election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

SEC. 8. The first election for Judges of the Supreme Court, and such County officers as shall be elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

SEC. 9. The first regular session of the General Assembly shall be held in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, commencing on the second Monday of January of said year.

SEC. 10. Senators elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, shall continue in office until the second

Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, at which time their successors shall be elected as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. Every person elected by popular vote, by a vote of the General Assembly, or who may hold office by executive appointment, which office is continued by this Constitution, and every person who shall be so elected or appointed, to any such office, before the taking effect of this Constitution, (except as in this Constitution otherwise provided,) shall continue in office until the term for which such person has been or may be elected or appointed shall expire; but no such person shall continue in office after the taking effect of this Constitution, for a longer period than the term of such office, in this Constitution prescribed.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly, at

the first session under this Constitution, shall district the State into eleven Judicial Districts, for District Court purposes; and shall also provide for the apportionment of the members of the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 13. This Constitution shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; in the several election districts in this State. The ballots at such election shall be written or printed as follows: Those in favor of the Constitution, "New Constitution — Yes." Those against the Constitution, "New Constitution — No." The election shall be conducted in the same manner as the general elections of the State, and the poll-books shall be returned and canvassed as provided in the twen-

ty-fifth chapter of the code, and abstracts shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State, which abstracts shall be canvassed in the manner provided for the canvass of State officers. And if it shall appear that a majority of all the votes cast at such election for and against this Constitution are in favor of the same, the Governor shall immediately issue his proclamation stating that fact, and such Constitution shall be the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and shall take effect from and after the publication of said proclamation.

SEC. 14. At the same election that this Constitution is submitted to the people for its adoption or rejection, a proposition to amend the same by striking out the word "white" from the article on the Right of Suffrage, shall be separately submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or

rejection in the manner following —  
Namely: A separate ballot may be given by every person having a right to vote at said election, to be deposited in a separate box; And those given for the adoption of such proposition shall have the words, “Shall the word ‘White’ be stricken out of the Article on the Right of Suffrage? Yes.” And those given against the proposition shall have the words, “Shall the word ‘White’ be stricken out of the Article on the Right of Suffrage? No.” And if at said election the number of ballots cast in favor of said proposition shall be equal to a majority of those cast for and against this Constitution, then said word “White” shall be stricken from said Article and be no part thereof.<sup>1</sup>

SEC. 15. Until otherwise directed

<sup>1</sup> This proposition was voted down by a large majority.

by law, the County of Mills shall be in and a part of the sixth Judicial District of this State.

[SEC. 16.]<sup>1</sup>

Done in Convention at Iowa City, this fifth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-first.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names:

Timothy Day	H. D. Gibson
S. G. Winchester	Thomas Seely
David Bunker	A. H. Marvin
D. P. Palmer	J. H. Emerson
Geo. W. Ells	R. L. B. Clarke
J. C. Hall	James A. Young
John H. Peters	D. H. Solomon
Wm. A. Warren	M. W. Robinson
H. W. Gray	Lewis Todhunter
Robt. Gower	John Edwards

<sup>1</sup> See below, Amendments of 1904, p. 107.



J. C. Traer	Jeremiah Hollings-
James F. Wilson	worth
Amos Harris	Wm. Patterson
Jno. T. Clark	D. W. Price
S. Ayres	Alpheus Scott
Harvey J. Skiff	George Gillaspay
J. A. Parvin	Edward Johnston
W. Penn. Clarke	Aylett R. Cotton
	FRANCIS SPRINGER,
	President.

Attest;—TH: J. SAUNDERS,

Secretary.

E. N. BATES, Asst. Secretary.

## PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS an instrument known as the "New Constitution of the State of Iowa" adopted by the constitutional convention of said State on the fifth day of March A. D. 1857 was submitted to the qualified electors of said State at the annual election held

on Monday the third day of August 1857 for their approval or rejection.

And, whereas, an official canvass of the votes cast at said election shows that there were Forty thousand three hundred and eleven votes cast for the adoption of said Constitution and Thirty eight thousand six hundred and eighty-one votes were cast against its adoption, leaving a majority of sixteen hundred and thirty votes in favor of its adoption.

*Now therefore* I, JAMES W. GRIMES, Governor of said State, by virtue of the authority conferred upon me, hereby declare the said New Constitution to be adopted, and declare it to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

L. S. Done at Iowa City this Third  
day of September A. D. 1857  
of the Independence of the  
United States the eighty sec-  
ond and of the State of Iowa  
the eleventh.

JAMES W. GRIMES.

By the Governor,

ELIJAH SELLS,

*Secretary of State.*

# AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

LET OF STANLEY A.  
ZCITTTT2Z00

## AMENDMENTS OF 1868

1st. Strike the word "White" from section 1 of article 2 thereof;

2d. Strike the word "White" from section 33 of article 3 thereof;

3d. Strike the word "White" from section 34 of article 3 thereof;

4th. Strike the word "White" from section 35 of article 3 thereof;

5th. Strike the word "White" from section 1 of article 6 thereof.

## AMENDMENT OF 1880

Strike out the words "free white," from the third line of section four (4) of article three (3) of said constitution, relating to the legislative department.

## AMENDMENTS OF 1884

AMENDMENT 1. The general election for state, district, county and township officers, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.<sup>1</sup>

AMENDMENT 2. At any regular session of the general assembly the state may be divided into the necessary judicial districts for district court purposes, or the said districts may be reorganized and the number of the districts and the judges of said courts increased or diminished; but no reorganization of the districts or diminution of the judges shall have the effect of removing a judge from office.

AMENDMENT 3. The grand jury may consist of any number of members, not less than five, nor more than fifteen, as the general assembly may

<sup>1</sup> See below, Amendments of 1904, p. 107, and Amendment of 1916, p. 113.

by law provide; or the general assembly may provide for holding persons to answer for any criminal offense without the intervention of a grand jury.

**AMENDMENT 4.** That section 13 of article 5 of the constitution be stricken therefrom, and the following adopted as such section.

**SECTION 13.** The qualified electors of each county shall, at the general election in the year 1886, and every two years thereafter, elect a county attorney, who shall be a resident of the county for which he is elected, and who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

#### **AMENDMENTS OF 1904**

Add as section 16, to article 12 of the constitution, the following:

**SEC. 16.** The first general election<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See below, Amendment of 1916, p. 118.



after the adoption of this amendment shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year one thousand nine hundred and six, and general elections shall be held biennially thereafter. In the year one thousand nine hundred and six there shall be elected a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, attorney general, two judges of the supreme court, the successors of the judges of the district court whose terms of office expire on December 31st, one thousand nine hundred and six, state senators who would otherwise be chosen in the year one thousand nine hundred and five, and members of the house of representatives. The terms of office of the judges of the supreme court which would otherwise expire on December 31st, in odd numbered years, and all other elective

state, county and township officers whose terms of office would otherwise expire in January in the year one thousand nine hundred and six, and members of the general assembly whose successors would otherwise be chosen at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and five, are hereby extended one year and until their successors are elected and qualified. The terms of offices of senators whose successors would otherwise be chosen in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven are hereby extended one year and until their successors are elected and qualified. The general assembly shall make such changes in the law governing the time of election and term of office of all other elective officers as shall be necessary to make the time of their election and terms of office conform to this amendment, and shall provide

which of the judges of the supreme court shall serve as chief justice. The general assembly shall meet in regular session on the second Monday in January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and six, and also on the second Monday in January in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven, and biennially thereafter.

That section thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35) and thirty-six (36) of article three (3) of the constitution of the state of Iowa, be repealed and the following be adopted in lieu thereof:

SECTION 34. The senate shall be composed of fifty members to be elected from the several senatorial districts, established by law and at the next session of the general assembly held following the taking of the state and national census, they shall be

apportioned among the several counties or districts of the state, according to population as shown by the last preceding census.

SEC. 35. The house of representatives shall consist of not more than one hundred and eight members. The ratio of representation shall be determined by dividing the whole number of the population of the state as shown by the last preceding state or national census, by the whole number of counties then existing or organized, but each county shall constitute one representative district and be entitled to one representative, but each county having a population in excess of the ratio number, as herein provided of three-fifths or more of such ratio number shall be entitled to one additional representative, but said addition shall extend only to the nine counties having the greatest population.

SEC. 36. The general assembly shall, at the first regular session held following the adoption of this amendment, and at each succeeding regular session held next after the taking of such census, fix the ratio of representation, and apportion the additional representatives, as hereinbefore required.

#### AMENDMENT OF 1908

Add to section 18 of article 1 of the Constitution the following:

The general assembly, however, may pass laws permitting the owners of lands to construct drains, ditches, and levees for agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes across the lands of others, and provide for the organization of drainage districts, vest the proper authorities with power to construct and maintain levees, drains and ditches and to keep in repair all

drains, ditches, and levees heretofore constructed under the laws of the state, by special assessments upon the property benefited thereby. The General Assembly may provide by law for the condemnation of such real estate as shall be necessary for the construction and maintenance of such drains, ditches and levees, and prescribe the method of making such condemnation.

### AMENDMENT OF 1916

Repealing section 7 of Article 11 and substituting therefor the following:

The general election for state, district, county and township officers in the year 1916 shall be held in the same month and on the same day as that fixed by the laws of the United States for the election of presidential electors, or of president and vice-president of the United States; and there-

after such election shall be held at such time as the general assembly may by law provide.

**INDEX TO  
CONSTITUTION AND  
AMENDMENTS**



THE  
JOURNAL OF  
THE  
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE  
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND  
PUBLISHED BY THE INSTITUTE  
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

# INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION AND AMENDMENTS

[For assistance in the compilation of this index acknowledgments are due Dr. Dan E. Clark.—EDITOR.]

- Acquittal, effect of, 28
- Acts (see Laws)
- Adjournments, 37, 38, 40, 54
- Affirmation, 26; of members of General Assembly, 47; of office, 89
- Age qualifications, of electors, 31, 32; of Representatives, 35; of Senators, 35; of Governor, 53; of Lieutenant Governor, 53
- Agent, public, extra compensation for, 46
- Alleys, 45
- Amendments to Constitution, manner of making, 85-87; list of, 105-113; of 1868, 105; of 1880, 105; of 1884, 106, 107; of 1904, 107, 112; of 1908, 112, 113; of 1916, 113
- Appeal, right of, 27
- Appeals, 91
- Apportionment, of Representatives, 48, 49; of Senators, 48
- Appropriations, 28, 43, 46, 78
- Army, 28; standing, 28; Commander-in-Chief of, 53
- Arrest, freedom from, 32, 38
- Arts, promotion of, 84
- Assembly, right of, 30
- Attainder, Bill of, 30
- Attendance, power to compel, 36
- Attorney, County (See County Attorney)
- Attorney, District (See District Attorney)
- Attorney General, election of, 64; term of,

- 64; reference to, 93, 108
- Attorneys, prosecuting, 93
- Auditor of State, election of, 58; term of, 58; duties of, 59; reference to, 93, 108
- Ayres, S., 100
- Bail, right to, 28; excessive, 29
- Ballot, elections by, 33
- Bank, State, 72
- Banking corporations, creation and powers of, 71-74; stockholders in, 73, 74; insolvency of, 74; suspension of specie payments by, 74
- Banking law, general, provisions relative to, 72-74
- Bates, E. N., 100
- Big Sioux River, 22
- Bill holders, in banking corporations, 74
- Bill of Attainder, 30
- Bill of Rights, 23-31
- Bills, introduction of, 38; amendment of, 38; alteration of, 38; rejection of, 38; legislative, 38-40; signing of, 39; presentation of, to Governor, 39; approval of, by Governor, 39, 40; veto of, by Governor, 39, 40; passage of, 40
- Board of Education, composition of, 75; qualifications, election, and term of members of, 75, 76; organization of, 76; sessions of, 76, 77; Secretary of, 77; journal of, 77; rules of, 77; power and authority of, 78-80; compensation of, 79; quorum of, 79; style of acts of, 80; abolition of, 80; members of, 93
- Bonds, validity of, 92
- Boundaries, State, 21-23; enlargement of, 89
- Boundary lines of counties, 46
- Breach of the peace, 32, 38
- Bunker, David, 99
- Capital, State, 90
- Capital offenses, 28
- Census, 47, 48
- Certiorari, 91
- Chief Justice of Su-

**C**

Case, *Jones v.*, 86  
—  
**Chief Magistrate,** 97  
    *Sherman vs. Thompson*  
**Civil,**     **Incorporation** 108  
    of 47  
**Common equity** 10  
    in 10  
    immunities 10  
    of 10  
**Civil action,** 27  
**Civil power superior**  
    to all 25  
**Claims payment** 88,  
    of 88  
**Clark Jm. W.,** 106  
**Charles D. L. B.,** 80  
**Charles W. Peck,** 106  
**Collector of public**  
    money, 42  
**Commissions,** 38  
**Common good,** 80  
**Common schools,** 73,  
    78, 79, 80, 82; sup-  
    port of, 82, 83; dis-  
    tribution of money  
    for support of, 83,  
    84  
**Commutions,** 35, 36  
**Compensation, of leg-**  
    islators, 43, 44; ex-  
    tra, 46; of Lieuten-  
    ant Governor, 35;  
    of judges, 62  
**Condemnation, of pri-**  
    vate property, 29,  
    30; of real estate,  
    113

[illegible]

- laws relative to, 70;  
 71; banking, 71-  
 75; municipal, 71;  
 political, 71; prop-  
 erty of, 71; stock-  
 holders in, 71;  
 power of General  
 Assembly to amend  
 or repeal laws rela-  
 tive to, 74; insolv-  
 ency of banking,  
 74; indebtedness of  
 municipal, 88; in-  
 debtedness of polit-  
 ical, 88  
 Cotton, Aylett R., 100  
 Counsel, right to, 37  
 Counties, boundary  
 lines of, 46; appor-  
 tionment of Sena-  
 tors among, 48; ap-  
 portionment of Rep-  
 resentatives among,  
 49; reference to,  
 50, 77, 83, 91, 111;  
 creation of new, 88;  
 indebtedness of, 88;  
 reduction of terri-  
 tory of, 88  
 County Attorney, elec-  
 tion of, 107; term  
 of, 107  
 County seats, 45  
 Court, District (see  
 District Court)  
 Court, Supreme (see  
 Supreme Court)  
 Courts, jury in infe-  
 rior, 26; inferior,  
 59; system of prac-  
 tice in, 64, 65  
 Credit, State, 66  
 Crimes, 31, 91  
 Criminal prosecutions,  
 procedure in, 27  
 Criminals, 33  
 Damages, 30  
 Day, Timothy, 99  
 Debt, prohibition of  
 imprisonment for,  
 30  
 Debts, corporation, 66;  
 individual, 66;  
 State, 66-70; con-  
 traction of State,  
 66; to repel inva-  
 sion, 68; to sup-  
 press insurrection,  
 68; to defend State,  
 68  
 Departments of gov-  
 ernment, 83  
 Des Moines, seat of  
 government at, 90  
 Des Moines River, 21,  
 22  
 District, floating, 49  
 District Attorney, elec-  
 tion of, 64; term  
 of, 64; reference  
 to, 93  
 District Court, im-  
 peachment of judges

of, 41; reference to, 59; composition of, 61; election of judges of, 61; term of judges of, 61; a court of law and equity, 61; jurisdiction of, 61; judges of, 62, 108; number of judges of, 63, 106; election of judges of, 63; commencement of term of judges of, 64; districts for, 106  
 District judges, 93  
 Districts, representative, 49, 50; congressional, 50; senatorial, 50; judicial, 62, 63, 106; drainage, 112, 113  
 Ditches, 112  
 Divorce, 44  
 Drainage districts, 112, 113  
 Drains, 112  
 Due process of law, 26  
 Duelling, penalty for, 25  
 Education, provisions relative to, 75-80  
 Education, Board of, 75-80  
 Edwards, John, 99

Election, writs of, to fill vacancies, 38  
 Election days, immunities of voters on, 32  
 Elections, method of, 33; reference to, 34; contested, in General Assembly, 36; method of, in General Assembly, 50; of Governor, 51, 52; of Lieutenant Governor, 51, 52; contested, for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, 52; special, 72; special to fill vacancies, 89; first, under Constitution, 92; general, 106, 113; time of holding general, 106, 107, 113  
 Electors, qualifications of, 31-33; privileges of, 32  
 Ells, Geo. W., 99  
 Emerson, J. H., 99  
 Enacting clause, 34  
 Enumeration of inhabitants, 47, 48  
 Equality of citizens, 25  
 Equity, 61  
 Error, writs of, 91

Evidence, truth given  
     in, 26; in case of  
     treason, 29  
 Executive Department,  
     provisions relative  
     to, 50-59  
 Executive power, su-  
     preme, 50  
 Expenditures of pub-  
     lic money, 40  
 Ex post facto law, 30  
 Extra sessions, com-  
     pensation for, 44  
 Felony, 27, 32, 38  
 Fines, excessive, 29;  
     militia, 30; remis-  
     sion of, 56; refer-  
     ence to, 83, 91  
 Foreigners, rights of,  
     31  
 Forfeitures, remission  
     of, 56; reference to,  
     91  
 Fraud, 30  
 Funds, school, 81-84  
 General Assembly, lim-  
     itations on powers  
     of, 23-31, 44-47;  
     composition of, 34;  
     sessions of, 34;  
     powers of houses  
     of, 36, 37; privi-  
     leges of members  
     of, 37, 38; open  
     sessions of, 38; se-

crecy in, 38; pas-  
 sage of bills by,  
 38-40; disqualifica-  
 tion of members of,  
 42, 43; compensa-  
 tion of members of,  
 43, 44; taking ef-  
 fect of laws of, 44;  
 oath or affirmation  
 of members of, 47;  
 method of elections  
 in, 50; canvass of  
 votes for Governor  
 and Lieutenant  
 Governor by, 51,  
 52; extra sessions  
 of, 54; adjourn-  
 ment of, 54; mil-  
 itia regulated by  
 laws of, 65; acts  
 of, relative to bank-  
 ing corporations,  
 71; powers of, re-  
 lative to corpora-  
 tions, 74, 75; acts  
 of Board of Edu-  
 cation subject to re-  
 peal by, 78; power  
 of, to abolish Board  
 of Education, 80;  
 education encour-  
 aged by, 81, 82;  
 amendments pro-  
 posed in, 85, 86;  
 first session of, 94;  
 judicial districts es-  
 tablished by, 95, 96;

members of, 109  
Gibson, H. D., 99  
Gillaspy, George, 100  
Government, establish-  
ment of, 21; pur-  
poses of, 23; re-  
form and alteration  
of, 23; distribution  
of powers of, 33;  
seat of, 90  
Governor, powers of,  
34, 38; veto power  
of, 39, 40; impeach-  
ment of, 41; refer-  
ence to, 50, 51, 78,  
92, 97, 108; style  
of, 51; manner of  
election of, 51;  
term of, 51, 55;  
returns of election  
for, 51, 52; con-  
tested election of,  
52; qualifications  
of, 52, 53; military  
power of, 53; pow-  
ers and duties of,  
53-58; vacancy in  
office filled by, 53;  
messages of, 54;  
adjournment by, 54;  
extra session called  
by, 54; disqualifi-  
cations of, 54, 55;  
commencement of  
term of, 55; par-  
doning power of,  
55, 56; vacancy in

office of, 56, 57;  
succession to office  
of, 57, 58; seal of  
State kept by, 58;  
commissions signed  
by, 58; militia of-  
ficers commissioned  
by, 66  
Gower, Robt., 99  
Grand Jury, indict-  
ment by, 27, 28;  
number of members  
of, 106, 107  
Grants, making of, 58  
Gray, H. W., 99  
Grievances, redress of,  
30  
Grimes, James W.,  
proclamation of,  
101, 102  
Habeas Corpus, writ  
of, 28  
Hall, J. C., 99  
Happiness, right to, 23  
Harris, Amos, 100  
Highways, 45  
Hollingsworth, Jere-  
miah, 100  
House of Representa-  
tives, 34; selection  
of officers of, 36;  
rules of procedure  
in, 37; vacancies  
in, 38; impeach-  
ment by, 41; num-  
ber of members of,  
48; Speaker of, 51.



- 58; members of, 108; composition of, 111; apportionment of members of, 111 (see also Representatives)
- Houses, security of, 26; quartering of soldiers in, 29
- Idiot, 33
- Immunities of citizens, 25
- Impeachment, power of, 41; trial in case of, 41; officers subject to, 41; judgment in cases of, 41; reference to, 56
- Incorporation of cities and towns, 45
- Indebtedness, limitations upon State, 66-70; of counties, 88; of political corporations, 88; of municipal corporations, 88 (see also Debts)
- Indictments, 27, 28, 91
- Injunctions, 91
- Insane person, 33
- Insurrection, debts to suppress, 68
- Invasion, 28; debts to repel, 68
- Iowa, boundaries of, 21-23
- Iowa City, University located at, 90; reference to, 99, 102
- Johnson County, 90
- Johnston, Edward, 100
- Journals, legislative, 37, 40, 50, 85
- Judges of District Court, impeachment of, 41; reference to, 62, 108; compensation of, 62; number of, 63, 106; election of, 63; commencement of term of, 64 (see also District Court)
- Judges of Supreme Court, impeachment of, 41; reference to, 59, 62, 94, 108; compensation of, 62; number of, 63; election of, 63; commencement of term of, 63 (see also Supreme Court)
- Judicial Department, provisions relative to, 59-65
- Judicial districts, 62, 63, 75, 96, 106; reorganization of, 63

- Judicial power, 59
- Judicial proceedings, continuation of, 90
- Judicial process, style of, 62
- Jury, 26, 30; right of trial by, 26, 27; number of members of, 26
- Jury, Grand, number of members of, 106
- Justice of the Peace, jurisdiction of, 27, 87, 88; reference to, 42
- Lands, lease or grant of agricultural, 31; school, 81-84; location of public, by General Assembly, 89, 90
- Law, due process of, 26
- Law, ex post facto, 30; general banking, 72, 73; supreme, 90
- Laws, uniform operation of, 25; style of, 34; taking effect of, 44; form and contents of, 45; local, 45; special, 45; general and of uniform operation, 46; execution of, 53; validity of, until repealed, 90, 91
- Lease, 31
- Legislative Department, provisions relative to, 33-50
- Levees, 112
- Libel, provisions relative to, 26
- Liberty, right to, 23, 26
- Libraries, 83
- Lieutenant Governor, 51; manner of election of, 51; term of, 51, 55; returns of election for, 51, 52; contested election of, 52; qualifications of, 52, 53; disqualifications of, 54, 55; commencement of term of, 55; compensation of, 55; succession of, 56, 57; duties of, 57; reference to, 75, 92, 108
- Life, right to, 23, 26
- Literature, promotion of, 84
- Local laws, 45
- Lottery, 44
- Lottery tickets, 44
- Magistrate, Chief, 50; style of, 51

Majority vote, 40  
 Malfesance in office, 41  
 Marines, status of United States, 32  
 Marvin, A. H., 99  
 Mileage, 43, 44, 79  
 Military duty, freedom of electors from, 32; exemption from, 65, 82  
 Military power, subordination of, 28  
 Militia, 28, 65, 66; offices in, 42; Commander-in-Chief of, 53; composition of, 65; exemption from service in, 65; regulations relative to, 65; election of officers of, 66; commission of officers of, 66  
 Militia fine, 30  
 Mills County, 99  
 Minister, 24  
 Ministry, 24  
 Minority, powers of, 36  
 Misdemeanor in office, 41; reference to, 91  
 Mississippi River, 21, 23  
 Missouri, northern boundary of, 21, 22  
 Missouri River, 22

Money, public, receipts and expenditures of, 40; reference to, 43; drawing of, from Treasury, 43; payment of, 46, 47  
 Municipal corporations, indebtedness of, 88  
 Names of persons, 45  
 Natural rights, 23  
 Navy, 28; Commander-in-Chief of, 53  
 New York City, 73  
 Newspapers publication of laws in, 44; reference to, 69  
 Nicollett, I. N., 22  
 Notary Public, 42  
 Oath, warrants issued under, 26; of members of General Assembly, 47; of office, 89  
 Obligations, contractual, 30  
 Office, qualifications for, 24; disqualification for, 25, 41; malfesance in, 41; misdemeanor in, 41; removal from, 41; lucrative, 42; vacancies in, 53, 54,

89; oath of, 89  
Officers, civil, 41; extra compensation to, 46; oath or affirmation by, 89; bonds of, 92; election of, 106

Officers State, impeachment of, 41; information required of, 53; election of, 93, 94; time of election of, 108

Palmer, D. P., 99

Papers, security of, 26

Pardons, 55, 56

Parvin, J. A., 100

Patterson, Wm., 100

Penalties, 91

People, Constitution ordained by, 21; inherent power of, 23; government instituted for, 23; right of, to alter government, 23; security of, 26; right of, to assemble, 30; right of, to petition, 30; rights reserved to, 31; elections by, 33; questions submitted to, 46; State indebtedness approved by,

69; banking acts submitted to, 71, 72; constitutional amendments submitted to, 86; question of convention submitted to, 86, 87

Per diem, of legislators, 43, 44; of members of Board of Education, 79

Peters, John H., 99

Petition, right of, 30

Plaints, 91

Pleas, 91

Political corporation, limitation of indebtedness of, 88

Political power, 23

Polk County, 90

Postmaster, 42

Power, political, 23

Powers of government, distribution of, 33

Practice in courts, system of, 64, 65

Preamble, 21

President of Senate, 39

Presidential elections, 34

Press, freedom of, 25

Price, D. W., 100

Privileges of citizens, 25

Procedure, legislative, 37

- Process, 91  
 Proclamation, adoption of Constitution declared by, 100, 101  
 Property, right to, 23, 26; taking of, for public use, 29, 30; rights of foreigners to, 30  
 Prosecuting attorneys, 93  
 Prosecutions, criminal, 27, 91  
 Protest, right to, 37  
 Public Instruction, Superintendent of, 93  
 Public squares, 45  
 Punishment, cruel and unusual, 29; reference to, 31  
 Qualifications, of electors, 31-33; of Representatives, 35; of Senators, 35; of Governor, 52, 53; of Lieutenant Governor, 52, 53  
 Quorum, legislative, 36  
 Rebellion, 28  
 Ratio of representation, 49, 50, 111, 112  
 Receipts of public money, 40  
 Religion, freedom of, 24  
 Religious test, 24  
 Rent, 31  
 Representation, ratio of, 49, 50, 111, 112  
 Representatives, method of choosing, 34; term of, 34, 35; qualifications of, 35; judge of qualifications, elections, and returns of, 36; power to expel, 37; privileges of, 37, 38; disqualification of, 42, 43; compensation of, 43, 44; oath of, 47; apportionment of, 48, 49; number of, 48, 49; reference to, 92, 108  
 Reprieves, 55, 56  
 Resident qualifications, of electors, 32; of Representatives, 35; of Senators, 35; of Governor, 52; of Lieutenant Governor, 52  
 Rights, Bill of, 23-31  
 Rights, natural, 23; reservation of, to people, 31

**Roads, 45**

**Robinson, M. W., 99**

**Rules of legislative procedure, 37**

**Safety, right to, 23**

**Sailors, status of United States, 32**

**Saunders, Th. J., 100**

**Schedule, 90-99**

**School districts, 77**

**School funds, losses to, 67; reference to, 78, 79, 91, 92; provisions relative to, 81-84; financial agents of, 84**

**School lands, 81-84**

**Schools (see Common schools)**

**Scott, Alpheus, 100**

**Sciences, promotion of, 84**

**Seal of State, 58**

**Searches, unreasonable, 26**

**Secrecy in General Assembly, 38**

**Secretary of State, 40, 93, 108; election of, 58; term of, 58; duties of, 59**

**Seely, Thomas, 99**

**Seizures, unreasonable, 26**

**Sells, Elijah, 102**

**Senate, 34; selection**

**of officers of, 36; rules of procedure in, 37; vacancies in, 38; impeachments tried by, 41; number of members of, 48; president of, 57; president pro tempore of, 57; composition of, 110; apportionment of members of, 111 (see also Senators)**

**Senators, method of choosing, 35; qualifications of, 35, 36; number of, 36, 48; classification of, 36; elections and returns of, 36; power to expel, 37; privileges of, 37, 38; disqualification of, 42, 43; compensation of, 43, 44; oath of, 47; apportionment of, 48; reference to, 92; 94, 108; term of, 109**

**Separation of powers, 33**

**Servitude, prohibition of involuntary, 31**

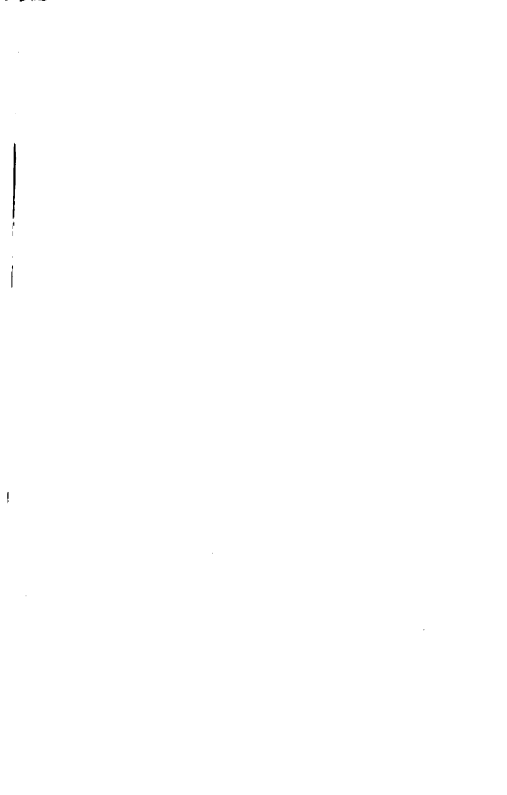
**Sessions of General Assembly, 34; priv-**

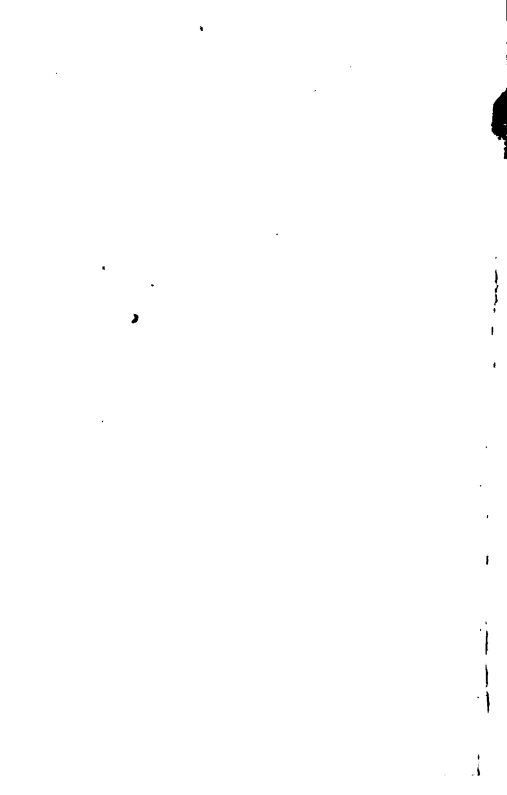
- illeges of members during, 38; secrecy in, 38; compensation for extra, 44
- Signers of Constitution, 99, 100
- Skiff, Harvey J., 100
- Slavery, prohibition of, 31
- Soldiers, quartering of, 29; status of United States, 32
- Solomon, D. H., 99
- Speaker of House of Representatives, 39, 51, 58
- Special laws, 45
- Specie payments, suspension of, 74
- Speech, freedom of, 25
- Springer, Francis, 100
- Squares, public, 45
- Standing army, 28
- State, boundaries of, 21-23, 89; treason against, 29; seal of, 58; capital of, 90
- State bank, 72
- Stockholders in banking corporations, 73, 74
- Stockholders in corporations, 71
- Stocks in banking corporations, 73, 74
- ets, 45
- Suffrage. right of, 31-33
- Suffrage amendment, submission of, 97, 98
- Suits, 91
- Superintendent of Public Instruction, 93
- Supreme Being, 21
- Supreme Court, impeachment of judges of, 41; reference to, 59, 62, 94, 108; election of judges of, 59, 63; term of judges of, 59, 60; Chief Justice of, 60, 108, 110; jurisdiction of, 60, 61; number of judges of, 63; commencement of term of judges of, 64 (see also Judges of Supreme Court)
- Supreme law, 90
- Tax laws, provisions relative to, 70
- Taxation, property of corporations subject to, 71
- Taxes, 24, 45, 68, 78; laws relative to, 70
- Testimony, in judicial proceedings, 24, 25
- Tickets, lottery, 44

- Tithes, 24  
 Title of laws, 45  
 Todhunter, Lewis, 99  
 Town plats, 45  
 Towns, incorporation of, 45  
 Townships, 77  
 Traer, J. C., 100  
 Treason, definition of, 29; conviction of, 29; reference to, 32, 38, 55, 56  
 Treasurer of State, election of, 58; term of, 58; duties of, 59; reference to, 73, 93, 108  
 Treasury, State, method of drawing money from, 43  
 Trial, impeachment, 41  
 Trial by jury, right to, 26, 27, 91  
 United States, 31, 32, 35, 42, 47, 52, 55, 65, 73, 81, 83, 99  
 United States, Constitution of, 89  
 University, State, location of, 78, 79, 90; funds of, 79, 81, 84; lands of, 81  
 University fund, losses to, 67; reference to, 78, 83, 84  
 University lands, protection of, 83  
 Vacancies, filling of, 38, 53, 54, 89  
 Viva voce vote, 50  
 Vote on Constitution, 101  
 Voters, qualifications of, 31-33 (see also Electors)  
 War, 28, 29, 32, 71; debts to carry on, 68  
 Warrants, 26  
 Warren, Wm. A., 99  
 White, stricken from Constitution, 105; free, stricken from Constitution, 105  
 Wilson, James F., 100  
 Winchester, S. G., 99  
 Witnesses, qualifications of, 24, 25; reference to, 27; in case of treason, 29  
 Worship, free, 24  
 Worth County, 88  
 Writ of Habeas Corpus, 28  
 Writs, election, 38  
 Writs of error, 91  
 Yeas and nays, record of, 37, 40, 85  
 Young, James A., 99









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